

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2002

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jail Profile Survey has gathered eight years of trend data regarding a large number of jail-system variables. We now have extensive baseline information for analyzing trends. The data in this report were gathered between 1995 and the end of 2002. Below is a capsule summary of some of the more important findings:

- The Average Daily Population (ADP) has been declining steadily since mid-1998. In 2002, that downward trend reversed itself. Jail populations rose for three out of the four quarters of the year (the fourth quarter often has the lowest ADP of the year). The ADP for 2002 was 75,156, compared to 73,824 in 2001. This trend reversal is the biggest story of this year's report; we have expected it, and have been concerned about it, for a long time. If jail populations begin to rise again, it will put ever-increasing demands on a system already operating at full, or close to full, capacity.
- Adding to our concern is the dire economic condition of the State of California. Some facilities have closed due to lack of financial resources. If the economy does not begin to improve soon, additional facilities will have to be closed.
- The current number of Board Rated Capacity beds (BRC: beds that meet the Board of Corrections' standards) in the California jail system is 73,558. Therefore, on days when the jail population is about average, the population exceeds the number of beds by over 1,300 inmates.
- The Average Daily Population statistic is used to discern population trends. However, it does not provide a complete picture of the jail capacity needs. On peak-population days in 2002, the jail population exceeded the ADP by over 5,000 inmates.
- Given that each month in 2002, more than 12,000 individuals were not incarcerated due to lack of jail space, or were released early from their sentences due to lack of jail space, the need for jail space on peak-population days exceeds the capacity by about 20,000 beds.
- At an estimated average cost for construction of \$50,000 per bed, one billion dollars in new construction would be required to increase jail-system capacity to meet current peak demands.
- The average number of bookings per month in 2002 was 98,668; there was no change between 2001 and 2002.
- Since 1996, the male population in jails has increased by about 3.5%, while the female population has increased by 11%.

- The percentage of felony inmates continued its upward trend in 2002. At 73.1%, it is at its highest level in the history of the Jail Profile Survey.
- The percentage of non-sentenced inmates also reached its highest level in JPS history during 2002 at 62.3%. This percentage has been rising steadily since 1998.
- After a steady growth from 1996 to 2001, the percentage of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails dropped off slightly in 2002, and now stands at 12% of the total ADP (as opposed to 13% in 2001).
- In 2002, 37.5% of jail inmates required maximum-security housing. Those classified as needing medium and minimum-security housing were 37.3% and 25.2% respectively.
- The number of 2nd Strike inmates continues to decline. The average number in 2002 was 1,493. The number of 3rd Strike inmates has fluctuated over the history of the Jail Profile Survey. The average number in 2002 was 3,334 inmates.
- The number of jail medical beds used in jails statewide has remained fairly stable over the last eight years (the average number was 962 in 2002, or 1.2% of the ADP). However, the number of mental health beds has increased steadily from 1,331 in 1996 to 3,731 in 2002 (5% of the ADP).
- The number of unserved felony warrants statewide has remained stable for the last eight years at about 250,000. There are also about 2 million unserved misdemeanor warrants in California local jurisdictions.

The 2002 Jail Profile Survey data paint an ominous picture. All indications are that the California county jail system is operating at close to peak capacity at a time when economic and population trends portend increasing demands and pressures on the system.

JAIL PROFILE SURVEY: 2002 FINDINGS
Summary Sheet

Jail System Data	
Average Daily Population for the year	75,156
ADP for the 4th Quarter of 2002	75,581
Current number of beds that meet the Board of Corrections Standards	73,558
Highest one day count for the year	80,677
Number of bookings in 2002	1,183,935
Percentage of males	87.5%
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates	62.3%
Percentage of felony inmates	73.1%
Percentage of inmates in maximum security housing	37.5%
Percentage of inmates who are criminal/illegal aliens	12.0%
Pre-trial inmates released due to lack of space in 2002	77,642
Sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2002	74,636
Unserved felony warrants as of September in 2002	268,653
Unserved misdemeanor warrants as of September 2002	2,043,184

INTRODUCTION

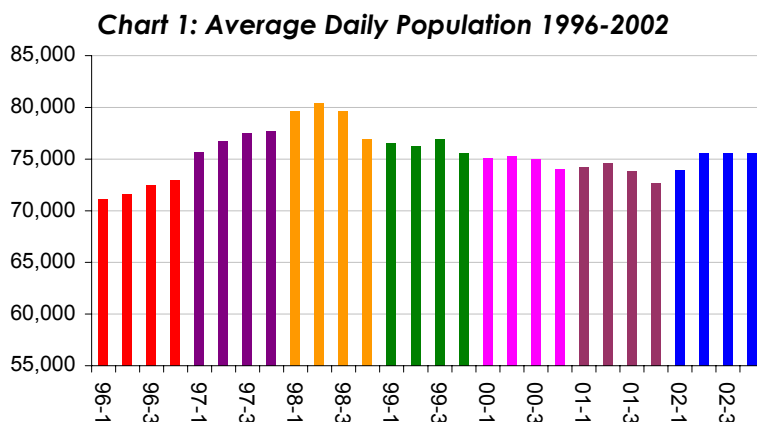
This report is written annually based on data gathered by the Board of Corrections (BOC) Jail Profile Survey. The Survey collects data from all 58 counties in California, which includes 63 county and city jurisdictions operating Type II, III and IV jails. The data are gathered on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on the availability of the data and the need to have up-to-date information.

This report is the eighth in the series beginning with the 1996 Annual Report that was published in the spring of 1997.

JAIL POPULATIONS AND CAPACITY

Average Daily Population (ADP)

As can be seen in Chart 1, in the first quarter of the 1996 calendar year, the ADP was slightly over 71,000. Between 1996 and 1998, the ADP rose steadily to a record high of over 80,000 inmates.



Surprisingly, the 80,000-inmate peak was short lived. Beginning in the third quarter of 1998, the ADP began a steady decline that lasted for three and a half years until the end of 2001. The long-term decline in ADP was surprising because many factors were operating that would likely cause the ADP to increase, including:

- The number of unserved felony warrants in California has been consistently over 250,000 since 1996. The number of unserved misdemeanor warrants has hovered around two million.
- The general population of the State continues to grow steadily: between one and two percent per year.

- Since 1996, the number of individuals who avoided incarceration, or were released early from their sentences, due solely to the lack of jail space, has consistently exceeded 12,000 per month.
- The percentage of non-sentenced inmates with felony charges continues to rise, reducing the possibilities for alternatives to incarceration.
- Typically, a declining economy is associated with an increase in the crime rate. The California economy is in serious trouble, and the crime rate is , in fact, on the rise.

Despite these factors, the trend toward lower jail populations that began in 1998 has lasted almost four years. **The most significant finding of this year's Jail Profile Survey Annual Report is that the long-anticipated reversal in the downward trend in ADP occurred in 2002.** Between the fourth quarter of 2001 and the fourth quarter of 2002, the ADP rose by over 2,500 inmates. The ADP for 2002 was 75,156 inmates. This was the highest yearly ADP since 1999 (an ADP of 76,311), and the fourth highest yearly ADP in history.

Of course, four quarters is too short a time span to verify that a new trend has begun. Nevertheless, after the very regular, nearly linear decline in ADP for the fourteen quarters between mid-1998 and the end of 2001, the steady increases in the 2002 ADP represent a significant reversal. If the upward trend continues, it will have enormous implications for the California jail system.

One indication that the upward trend might continue is the preliminary 2002 crime counts published by the California Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Statistics. Their report compares the crime counts for the first six months of 2002 with counts for the same period in 2001, for jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 or more. The jurisdictions surveyed include police departments, sheriff's departments and contract cities (those incorporated cities that contract for law enforcement services). The findings are as follows:

- The California Crime Index (which includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft) increased by 7.5%.
- The number of violent crimes in California increased by 3.3%.
- The number of property crimes increased by 9.8%.

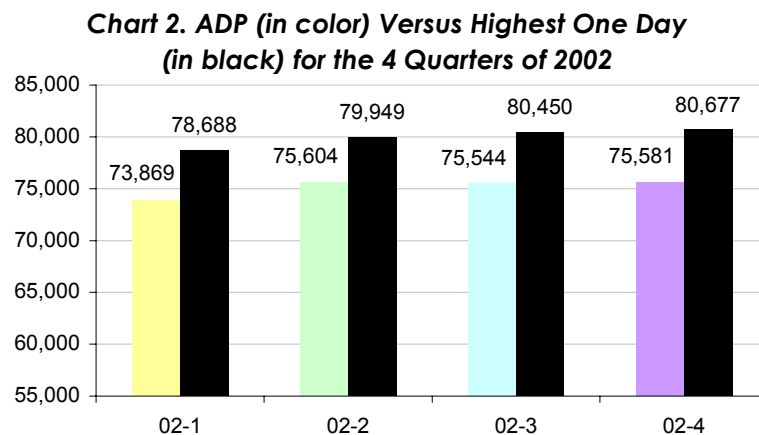
ADP and Highest One-Day Population

The ADP, being an average, is a good statistic for discerning trends. One reason is that it is less sensitive to short-term or random fluctuations than daily data would be. Using averages to analyze trends makes it less likely to "over interpret" short term or random variations in the data.

However, as a statistical index, the average also has its limitations. Because it represents the middle of the distribution of the daily population totals for the quarter, the average does not indicate how high the jail population is on peak-

population days. To the extent that on a peak-population day, the jail population is significantly higher than the average-population number, the average is a poor indicator of the need for jail space.

Chart 2 illustrates the difference between the ADP and the "Highest One Day" state jail population for the four quarters of 2002. Across the four quarters, the Highest One Day exceeds the ADP by an average of 4,792 inmates (6.4% above the ADP).



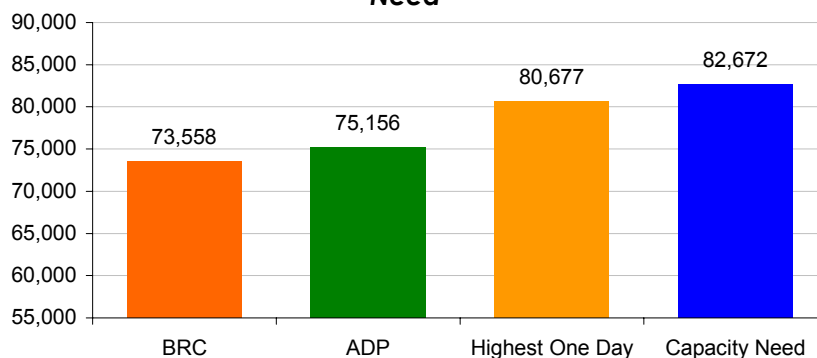
In order to have sufficient beds to accommodate peak demands, the local county jail system should exceed 80,000 beds. In addition, jail administrators need a number of unoccupied beds (estimated to be between five and ten percent of the Board Rated Capacity of a jurisdiction) at any given time for effective jail management. Some undesignated space is required for administrative segregation, to make room for inmates needing special protection, to manage racial and other conflicts, and to deal with inmates with special mental health and medical needs.

Assuming the jail capacity should exceed the ADP (for both peak demands and effective jail management) by ten percent, the current bed-capacity-need would be 82,672.

Chart 3 on the following page indicates that current statewide BRC (Board Rated Capacity; the number of beds that meet the Board of Corrections jail standards) is 73,558 beds. On the average day in 2002, the demand for beds exceeded the capacity by 1,598. On the day of peak population, the demand for beds exceeded the capacity by 7,119. The desirable number of beds to effectively manage the statewide jail system exceeded the capacity by 9,114.

These numbers suggest an ominous deficiency in jail capacity, especially given the possibility that we are at the beginning of a new trend toward higher jail populations. To compound the problem, there are currently no significant plans on the drawing boards for additional jail space.

Chart 3. BRC, ADP, Highest One Day, and Capacity Need



Court-Ordered Population Caps

Another factor that affects jail capacity is court-ordered population caps. According to the Jail Profile Survey, of the current 63 jurisdictions, 26 have court-ordered population caps. Those 26 jurisdictions operate 71 facilities of which 57 have population caps. The 57 facilities with population caps house 64.4% of the State's ADP.

If the jail population continues to grow, having population caps in jurisdictions that currently account for two thirds of the total jail population, statewide, will severely limit the options available for dealing with the increased demand for jail space.

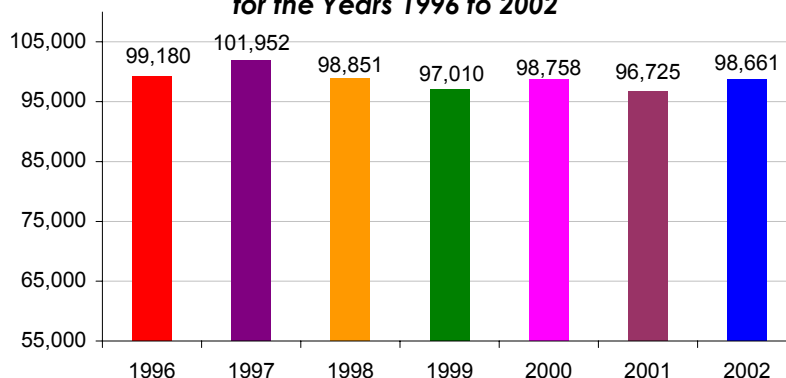
Bookings

"Bookings" refers to the total number of people who are admitted to county Type II, III, and IV facilities. In 1996 (the first full year of Jail Profile Survey operation), the average number of bookings per month was 101,942. In 2002, the average number of bookings per month was 98,661. During the 1996-2002 span of time, the highest recorded number of bookings per month was 101,952 and the lowest was 97,010 (a difference of 4,934 or about a 5% variation from the highest to lowest value). This is a fairly narrow range considering that during the same period, the ADP varied by more than 10% (72,007 to 79,143).

Chart 4 illustrates the pattern in bookings starting with 1996. One might assume that the increase in the ADP in 2002 could have been predicted by a prior increase in bookings. This was not the case, however. The bookings for 2002 **were** higher than 2001 results, but lower than in 2000. If the rise in the ADP is not directly related to a commensurate increase in bookings, what is the relationship between the number of bookings and the ADP?

So far, we haven't been able to find a statistical relationship. Regardless of whether we look at monthly, quarterly, or yearly data, the size of the statistical relationship between the number of bookings and the ADP hovers around zero.

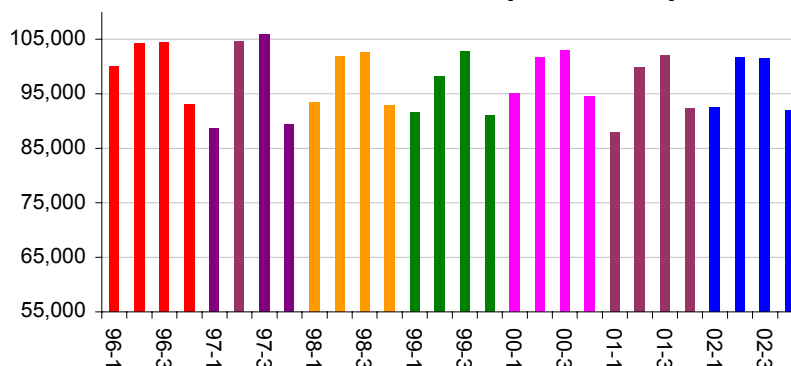
**Chart 4. Average Bookings Per Month
for the Years 1996 to 2002**



We explored the possibility that a time lag was necessary for any change in bookings to eventually result in a proportional change in the ADP. Statistical analyses did not support this hypothesis. Allowing for a time lag between a change in the number of bookings and an eventual change in the ADP did not increase the size of the relationship between bookings and ADP.

Chart 5 shows the average number of bookings per month across the three months in the quarters, from the first quarter of 1966 to the final quarter of 2002. The quarterly data show the important result that the January to March and October to December quarters produce a substantially lower number of bookings than do the April to June and July to September quarters. While this is not a surprising finding, it is important to take into account when comparing booking results from one time period to another.

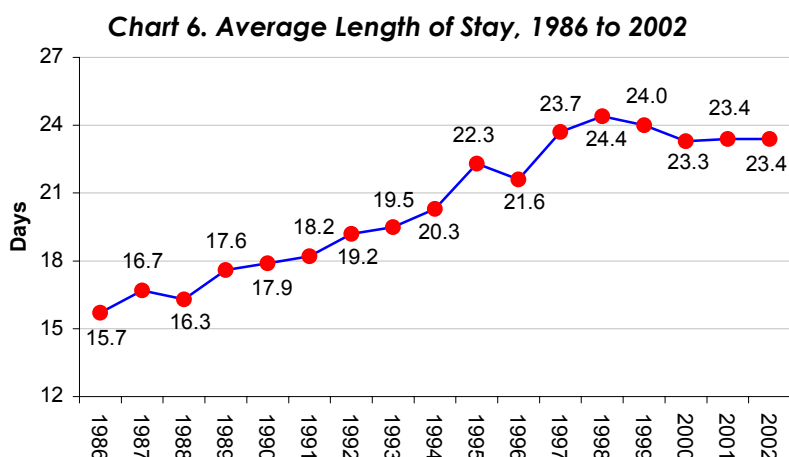
**Chart 5. Average Bookings Per Month Across the
Three Months in Each Quarter (1996 to 2002)**



Overall, the current results indicate that the number of bookings has been in a slight decline since 1996.

Average Length of Stay

One factor that has a direct effect on ADP is the average length of stay (ALS) associated with the average inmate. Very similar to the ADP, the ALS increased between 1986 and 1998. The ALS then decreased slightly until 2000, where it has hovered around 23 days since, with only a minimal increase in 2001. Time will tell if this increase foretells the beginning of a new upward trend in the length of stay.



It is difficult to get a good measure of length of stay. Between 1995 and 2001, we had computed the ALS in the following manner:

1. The "bed days" per year equals the ADP for the year times the number of days in the year.
2. Total number of bookings for the year equals the average bookings per month times 12.
3. ALS equals the number of bed days divided by the number of bookings.

While this method has provided a reliable way of comparing one year to the next, it is difficult to determine the accuracy of the length-of-stay estimate. One reason is that there were inconsistencies among jurisdictions regarding the minimum length of time after being booked that a person had to remain in jail in order to be included in the booking totals; i.e., some jurisdictions require that a full 24 hours or more transpire, while others require significantly less time. Given the computational formula for ALS and the fact that the number of bookings did not change markedly during the period of 1996 to 2001, the ALS and the ADP charts would look fairly similar.

To address this issue, we began to collect a new type of ALS data in 2002. Jurisdictions submit to the BOC the quarterly average length of stay of all inmates who were released during the quarter in question. Currently, the data are not yet complete enough, or reliable enough, to publish. However, using a sample of the data, it appears that the old and new computational procedures may produce very similar results (i.e., an ALS of between 22 and 24 days per inmate).

JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

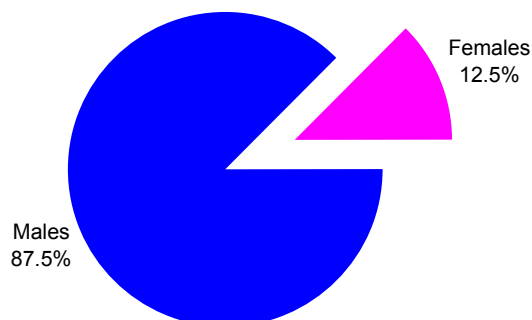
Gender

In 2002, the majority of inmates in jails in California were males (87.5% males versus 12.5% females). Those percentages have changed slightly since 1996, when males and females constituted 88.2% and 11.8% of the jail population respectively. Women currently constitute a higher percent of the jail population than they did six years ago.

Since 1996, the ADP has increased by 3,149 inmates. Males constitute 71.1% of the increase (2,239), and females constitute 28.9% (910). Over that time span, the male population in jails has increased by 3.5%, and the female population has increased by 11%.

If the female population in jails continues to grow at a disproportionate rate, the implications for jail design, costs, programming and management will be significant.

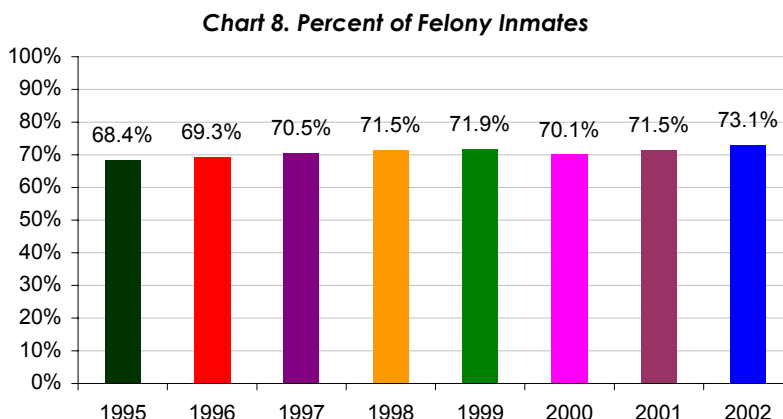
Chart 7. Percent of Males and Females, 2002



Felony/Misdemeanor

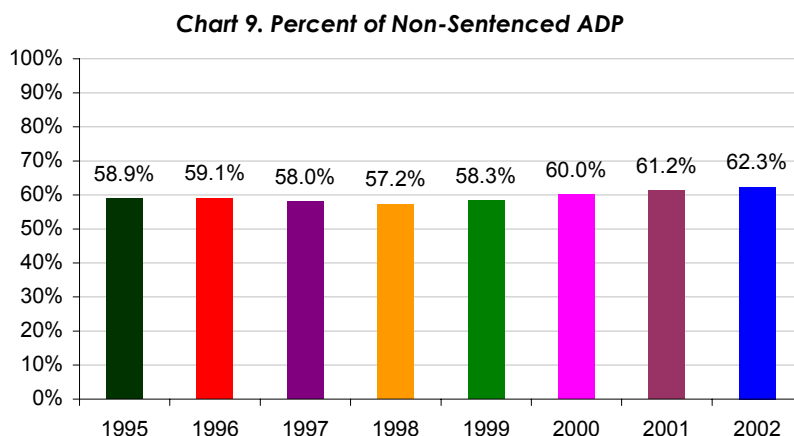
The seriousness of the offenses with which inmates are charged has a tremendous effect on jail operations and costs (with the costs increasing commensurate to the seriousness of the offenses). This is exactly what has been happening since the advent of the Jail Profile Survey. The percentage of inmates that were charged with felony offenses was 68.4% in 1995, the first year of the Jail Profile Survey; in 2002, the percentage was 73.1%.

For the eight years we have been gathering Jail Profile Survey data, the percent of felony inmates has risen an average of about .7% per year (projected to be about five percent per decade). If this trend were to continue, within 10 years, felony inmates will constitute over 80% of the ADP.



Non-Sentenced/Sentenced

One of the most important 2002 Jail Profile Survey findings is the rapid increase in the percentage of non-sentenced inmates. This is an important statistic because inmates who are non-sentenced are typically assigned higher levels of security and require enhanced resources due to court appearances, uncertainty of adjudication and behavior, and the need for interaction with legal advisors. When jail managers design procedures and programs for facility safety, the percentage of inmates who are non-sentenced is a key factor.

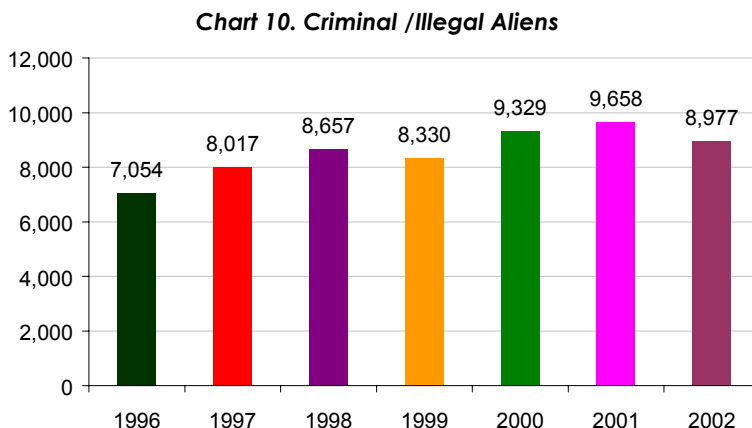


In the 1980's, sentenced and non-sentenced inmates were evenly distributed in the jails' ADP. By 1995, however, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates increased to 58.9% of the ADP. The percentage dropped to 57.2% in 1998, and then began a steady rise to its 2002 level of 62.3%. Given a fixed number of BRC beds, the more beds needed for non-sentenced inmates results in fewer beds

available for sentenced inmates. Obviously, if this trend were to continue, it would eventually create a problem of providing sufficient jail space for sentenced inmates.

Criminal/Illegal Aliens

The number of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails has been increasing since 1996 (from 7,054 in 1996 to 9,658 in 2001). However, in 2002 this growth trend ended. The 2002 number of criminal/illegal aliens (8,977) reverted to about the 1998 level.



Despite this downturn, the percentage of criminal/illegal aliens in California jails remains quite high at 12% of the total ADP.

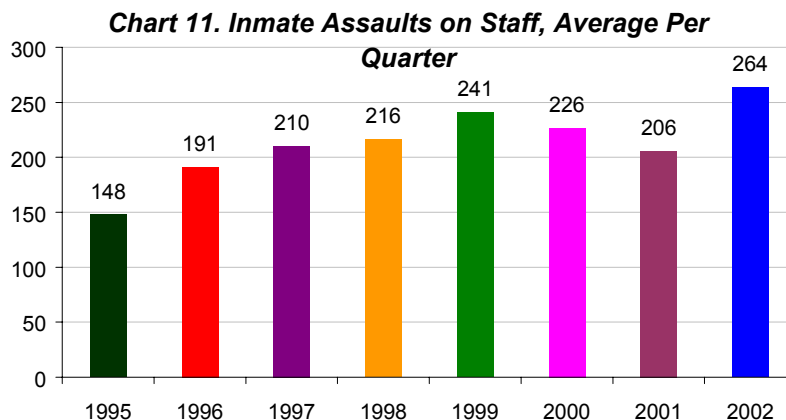
Housing criminal/illegal aliens in California jails adds 14% to what would otherwise be the total ADP. In construction alone, the construction costs associated with bed-space to house criminal/illegal aliens has cost the State over a half-billion dollars.

The State has been trying to recoup the costs of housing criminal/illegal aliens from the federal government. The rationale for this effort is that individuals in this country illegally are in violation of federal laws and, therefore, the federal government should bear the cost of their incarceration.

Assaults on Staff

Violence on the part of inmates toward jail staff is always a concern. The level of concern was increased when the Three Strikes law was passed. The fear was that inmates with two or three Strikes would have less to lose, and would therefore be more prone to be violent toward the staff. Partially as a result of this concern, but also to measure trends in the amount of violence directed toward jail personnel, Assaults on Staff was an important variable added to the original Jail Profile Survey.

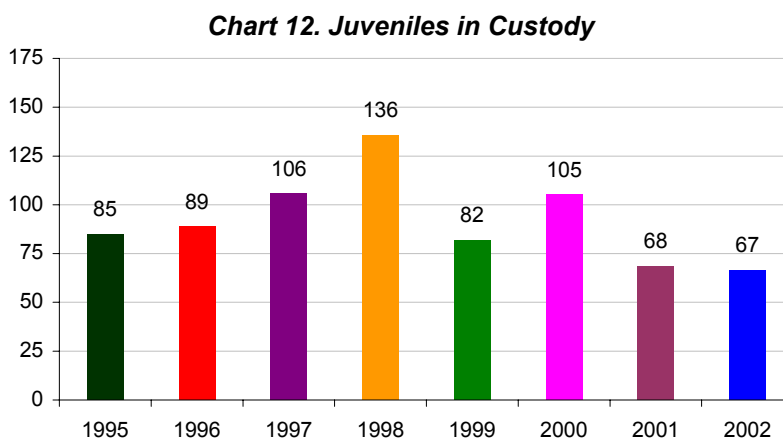
Chart 11 presents the data we have collected to date. As might be expected, the pattern of the number of assaults over time looks very similar to the ADP



trend. Nevertheless, between 2001 and 2002, the average number of assaults per quarter increased from 206 to 264 (a 28% increase) while the ADP increased by only 1.8%.

Juveniles in Custody

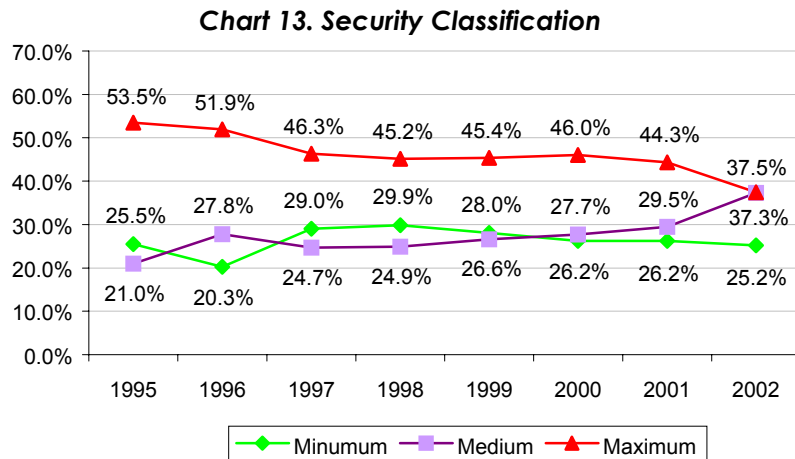
Chart 12 illustrates the number of juveniles in custody since 1995. The number of juveniles in custody has not increased as expected. In fact, the number in 2002 is actually lower than in 1995. Of course, housing juveniles in jail facilities that were designed for, and are currently housing, adults presents enormous problems. Fortunately, the anticipated influx of juveniles into the adult jail system has not materialized. One possible reason for this could be the recent statewide increase in the construction of new juvenile hall beds.



INMATE CLASSIFICATION

Security Classification

The relative proportion of inmates housed in the three security-housing levels has a tremendous impact on a wide variety of jail construction and management variables. Maximum-security housing is the most expensive to build and to manage.



The percentage of inmates in minimum-security housing has remained fairly constant since 1995 and is currently 25.2%. Unexpectedly, since 1995, the percentage of inmates in medium-security housing increased from 21.0% to 37.3% and the percentage in maximum-security housing decreased from 53.5% to 37.5%. We investigated the reason for this trend and found that it was due primarily to one large agency that has been adjusting its inmate classification system. This agency concluded that many inmates had been incorrectly classified as requiring maximum-security housing and were re-classified to medium security.

The implications of the above for the Jail Profile Survey are as follows:

1. The apparent trend toward a lower percentage of inmates requiring maximum-security housing was simply an artifact of an agency changing its classification system.
2. We will use the 2002 results as the new baseline for the analysis of trends (37.5% maximum security, 37.3% medium security, and 25.2% minimum security).

The results show that, due to the high percentage of non-sentenced, felony inmates, and the general "worsening" of the inmate population, a sizable percentage of inmates currently require maximum security housing in jails.

2nd and 3rd Strike Inmates

The number of 2nd Strike inmates in California jails was estimated to be 2,636 when we began to gather these data shortly after the Three Strikes law was enacted. The expectation at the time was that the number of 2nd Strike inmates would continue to rise. This expectation was partially the result of the finding that the length of incarceration for inmates with two and three Strikes was much longer than average.

Contrary to this expectation, the number of inmates with two Strikes began to decline in 1997, as can be seen in Chart 14. The ADP of inmates with two Strikes in 2002 was 1,493 (about twelve hundred inmates fewer than seven years ago). The results for inmates with three Strikes are somewhat different in that the number has not consistently declined. Nevertheless, the number of 3rd Strike inmates was higher in 1995 than in 2002 (3,794 versus 3,334 respectively).

It is interesting that the number of 2nd Strike inmates declined by 43% while the 3rd Strike inmates declined by 12%. Why would there be such a large difference? We need to gather more data to answer the question. One simple explanation is that the Three Strikes law is working as intended. Offenders are being deterred from behaving in a manner that would result in a second Strike.

Chart 14. Number of 2 Strike Inmates

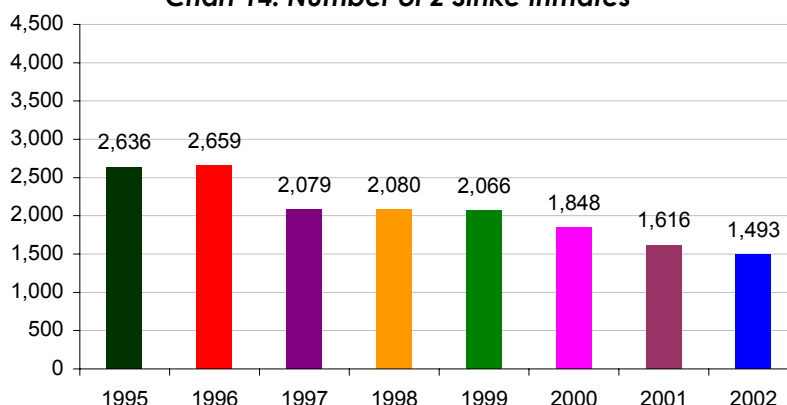
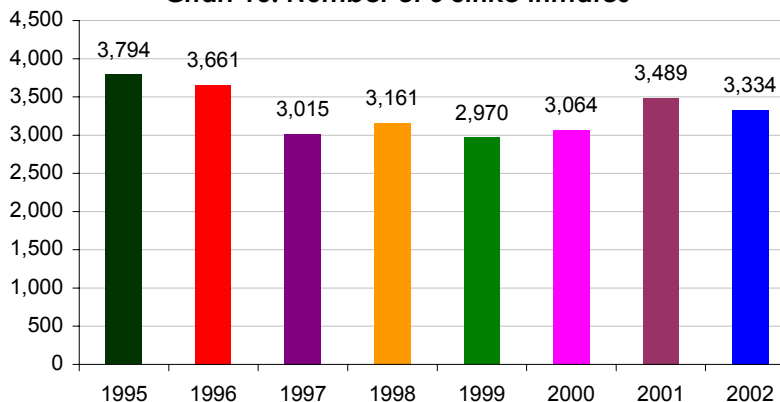


Chart 15. Number of 3 Strike Inmates



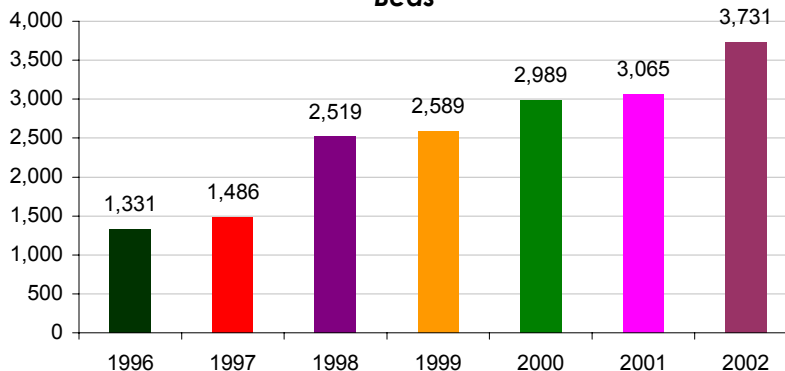
In the meantime, the Three Strike numbers are comprised of those chronic offenders not deterred by Three Strikes (there will probably always be a small, but relatively stable, percentage of these people in the general population), and those individuals who already had two prior serious or violent offenses prior to the passage of the Three Strikes law (and who continue to offend) gradually being arrested and incarcerated. If this possibility proves to be correct, we would expect the ADP of Three Strike inmates to settle down to a small, but predictable, percentage of the California general population.

Medical and Mental Health Beds

When the ADP was 72,007 in 1996, the number of inmates in medical beds was 930, or about 1.29% of the ADP. In 2002, the ADP was 75,156 and the number of inmates in medical beds was 962 or about 1.27%. The percentage of the ADP that is housed in medical beds has remained stable since 1995.

As can be seen in Chart 16, the findings for mental health beds have been quite different. Since 1996, the number of inmates in mental health beds has risen from 1,331 to 3,731 (a 280 percent increase). In 1996, 1.8% of the ADP was housed in mental health beds. In 2002, the percentage was 5.0%. Without an adequate mental health system to provide care for those who lack resources, the State of California has increasingly relied on the local jail system to provide shelter for people whose mental illness-related behavior results in their being arrested and incarcerated. Some now suggest that the local jail system has become the world's largest mental health system.

Chart 16. Number of Inmates in Mental Health Beds



To get more detailed information regarding the impact of mentally ill offenders on jails, we added three new variables to the Jail Profile Survey in 2002:

1. The average number of new mental health case files opened each month in 2002 was 9,785 (13% of the ADP).

2. The average number of mental case files that remained open at the end of the month in 2002 was 18,058 (24% of the ADP).
3. The average number of inmates on psychotropic medication each month in 2002 was 8,282 (11% of the ADP).

As we gain more experience with these data, we will report our findings in future.

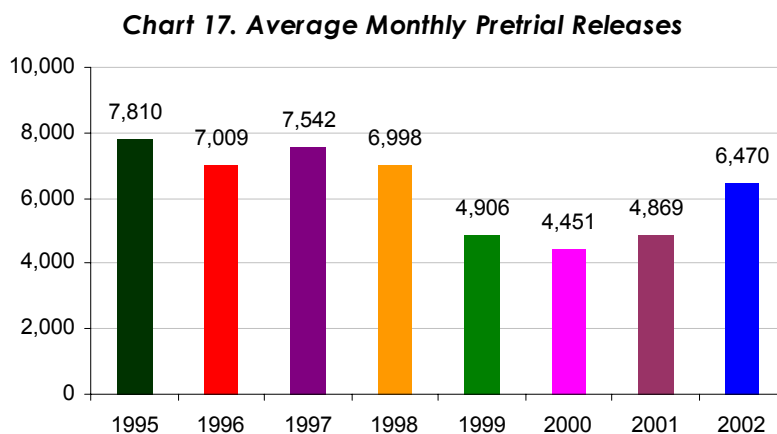
The cost of incarcerating the mentally ill has become enormous. In addition to basic shelter and care, the amount that the jail system spends for psychotropic medication and the associated mental health services has become substantial.

CROWDING

Does the local jail system have the capacity: 1) to house all those who, by virtue of their offenses, and the circumstances surrounding their arrests, would normally be held in jail awaiting trial, and 2) to house all convicted individuals until they have completed their sentences? The answer is, "No." Each month in California, a significant number of people are not incarcerated, or are released early from their sentences, due solely to the lack of adequate jail space.

Pretrial Releases

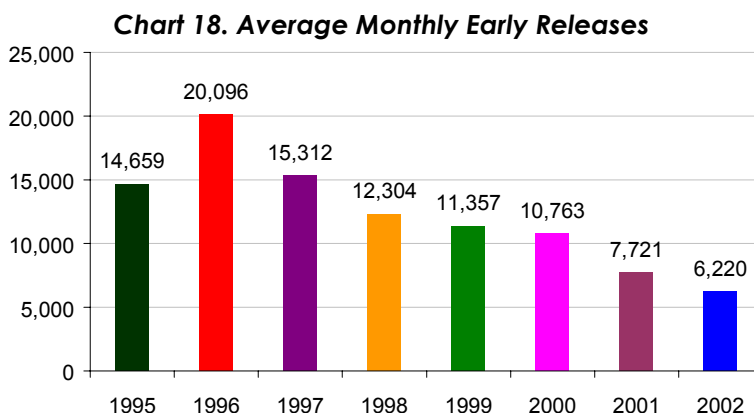
As can be seen in Chart 17, on average in 2002, close to 6,500 individuals per month, who would normally have been incarcerated if jail space were available, avoided incarceration due to lack of space. Although the average has bounced around during the history of the Jail Profile Survey, it steadily declined between 1997 and 2000. However, the number increased by about 10% in 2001, and by another 33% in 2002 (partially due to the increase in the 2002 ADP).



If the 6,470 individuals per month were, in fact, incarcerated, and assuming their average length of stay were the same as for the current State average, the total ADP for 2002 would have been 81,630 (the highest in history by over 2,000 inmates).

Early Releases

Due to the lack of available jail space between 1995 and 2000, in excess of 10,000 individuals each month were released early and did not complete their sentences. As shown in Chart 18, the number has been declining since its peak in 1996. Nevertheless, in 2002, the number still was in excess of 6,000 per month. With the ADP on the increase, it is likely that the number of individuals released early will increase as well.



If the 6,470 pretrial releases did not occur and the 6,220 individuals released early per month were required to serve out their sentences, the ADP would increase instantly to almost 88,000 inmates.

An ADP of 88,000 inmates would exceed the current capacity by over 14,000 beds. On a day of peak demand for space, the jail population would be estimated to be over 93,000 inmates. This total would exceed the current jail-system capacity by about 20,000 beds. At an average cost of about \$50,000 per bed, it would take 1 billion dollars to construct a jail system capable of handling the current demand for jail space.

Unserved Warrants

The lack of jail space discussed above is probably even more critical than it appears. There are currently over quarter of a million unserved felony warrants and over two million unserved misdemeanor warrants in California.

If all the warrants were somehow served at once, and 3.3% of them resulted in a person going to jail for the average length of stay, the ADP would suddenly double to 150,000 inmates.

PERSPECTIVE

When the massive jail-construction program of the 1980's and early 1990's was completed, the number of jail beds on-line was approximately 71,000. In 1995, the newly implemented Jail Profile Survey estimated the ADP to be approximately 71,000. In other words, by the mid-1990's all available jail beds were in use.

That was an ominous conclusion, given that the State had just finished significantly enhancing the State's jail capacity, and the prospects for funds for additional construction were very limited.

The situation became even bleaker as the Jail Profile Survey began to yield a more complete picture of the existing pressures on the State's jail system. Aspects of this picture include:

- Over 6,000 people per month arrested, but not incarcerated, solely due to lack of jail space.
- Over 6,000 people per month given early releases from their sentences because bed space was needed to house "more serious" offenders.
- An average population of over 3,000 (and rising) mentally ill individuals who require specially designed housing and special services.
- The percentage of female inmates is rising.
- The percentage of inmates charged with felony offenses is rising.
- The percentage of non-sentenced inmates is rising.
- There are typically over a quarter of a million unserved felony warrants in California.
- The California economy is currently in such a troubled condition that many local jurisdictions are finding it difficult to provide the resources to fully staff and operate all their jail facilities. Some facilities have already been closed for this reason, and more may close in the near future.
- The general population of California continues to rise at a small, but steady, rate each year. If the percentage of offenders in the general population remains the same, then the number of people who will require incarceration in the future will rise commensurately.

Despite all these factors, the ADP peaked at around 80,000 inmates in 1998, and then steadily declined to around 72,000 inmates in 2001. Presumably, local jurisdictions were dealing with the pressures toward jail-population growth in any reasonable way they could (such as with pretrial and early releases).

The upturn in the ADP in 2002 is significant for a number of reasons. The most troubling reason would be that all reasonable efforts to keep jail populations within the limits of jail-system capacity have been exhausted. If this speculation turns out to be the case, we expect that jails populations will continue to rise at a steady pace in 2003 and beyond.

Appendices

Appendix A: Jail Profile Survey Definitions

- Average Daily Population (ADP): the average daily number of inmates in county jails (with the daily totals averaged across the month). The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), handicapped housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.
- Average Length of Stay (ALS): the statewide average length of time that inmates were incarcerated during the reporting period.
- Board Rated Capacity (BRC): the number of beds in the system that meet the standards of the Board of Corrections.
- Bookings: the statewide total of non-sentenced and sentenced persons booked per month into Type II, III, and IV facilities.
- Criminal/Illegal Aliens: each county provides an estimate each quarter of the number of illegal/criminal aliens in their facilities.
- Early Releases: the statewide number of inmates who were given pretrial releases or sentenced inmates who were released early due to lack of jail space.
- Highest One-Day Count: the sum of each jurisdiction's highest one-day count during the reporting period. This highest one-day count probably falls on a different date in each of the jurisdictions. However, the total is an accurate indicator of the statewide capacity needs.
- Inmate Population by Charging Offense: the statewide number of inmates charged with felony offenses and the number charged with misdemeanor offenses.
- Inmate Population by Classification: the number of inmates housed in maximum, medium and minimum-security housing.
- Number of Inmates Receiving Psychotropic Medication: Those inmates taking prescription medication that influences emotions or behavior.
- Open Mental Health Case: Those inmates identified as having a psychological disorder and are actively in need of and receiving mental health services.

- Percentage of Non-Sentenced Inmates: the statewide percentage of the ADP, which is comprised of inmates who have not yet been adjudicated.
- Second and Third Strike Inmates: the statewide number of inmates who have been charged with their second or third strike (Section 667 of the California Penal Code).
- Type I Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate.
- Type II Facility: a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial, and upon a sentence of commitment.
- Type III Facility: a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.
- Type IV Facility: a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.
- Unserved Warrants: the statewide number of unserved felony and misdemeanor warrants.

Appendix B: Board Rated Capacity of Type II, III and IV Facilities

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Alameda	20	Glenn E. Dyer	II	858
	65	Santa Rita Jail	II	3,601
	100	Alameda Comm. Re-Entry Center	IV	214
	220	Oakland City Jail	II	218
Total BRC				4,891
Amador	320	Amador County Jail	II	76
	Total BRC			76
Butte	340	Butte County Jail	II	612
	Total BRC			612
Calaveras	400	Calaveras County Jail	II	65
	Total BRC			65
Colusa	420	Colusa County Jail	II	92
	Total BRC			92
Contra Costa	440	Martinez Detention Facility	II	531
	460	Marsh Creek Detention Facility	III	256
	470	West County Detention Facility	II	864
	Total BRC			1,651
Del Norte	640	Del Norte County Jail	II	133
	Total BRC			133
El Dorado	670	El Dorado County Jail	II	243
	680	South Lake Tahoe Jail	II	126
	Total BRC			369
Fresno	700	Fresno South Annex Jail	II	528
	702	Fresno North Annex Jail	II	288
	705	Fresno County Main Jail	II	1,064
	710	Fresno Co Satellite Jail	III	96
	Total BRC			1,976
Glenn	850	Glenn Co Adult Detention Facility	II	122
	Total BRC			122
Humboldt	860	Humboldt County Correctional Facility	II	411
	Total BRC			411
Imperial	880	Imperial County Detention Facility	II	230
	900	Herbert Hughes Correctional Center	II	162
	Total BRC			392

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Inyo	985	Inyo County Jail	II	96
Total BRC				96
Kern	1000	Central Receiving Facility	II	292
	1010	Lerdo Pretrial Facility	II	1,232
	1020	Lerdo Maximum	II	374
	1040	Lerdo Minimum Facility	III	800
Total BRC				2,698
Kings	1140	Kings County Jail	II	141
	1150	Kings County Branch Jail	II	155
Total BRC				296
Lake	1265	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	II	244
Total BRC				244
Lassen	1305	Adult Detention Facility	II	149
Total BRC				149
Los Angeles	1320	LA Central Jail	IIJ	5,236
	1325	LA Twin Towers Correctional Facility	IIJ	2,628
	1340	LA Biscailuz Recovery Center	III	144
	1395	LA North County Correctional Facility	II	2,208
	1400	LA Pitchess East Facility	II	926
	1410	LA Pitchess South Facility	II	910
	1415	LA Pitchess North Facility	II	768
	1445	LA Century Regional Detention Facility	II	1,588
	2975	Scapular House	IV	232
Total BRC				14,640
Madera	2985	Madera Adult Correctional Facility	II	316
Total BRC				316
Marin	3010	Marin County Jail	II	329
Total BRC				329
Mariposa	3090	Mariposa Co. Adult Detention Facility	II	58
Total BRC				58
Mendocino	3100	Mendocino Adult Detention Facility	II	296
Total BRC				296
Merced	3160	Merced County Jail	II	190
	3190	Merced Correctional Facility	II	508
Total BRC				698
Modoc	3220	Modoc County Jail	II	43
Total BRC				43
Mono	3250	Mono County Jail	II	44
Total BRC				44

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Monterey	3280	Monterey County Jail	II	563
	3300	Monterey County Rehabilitation	II	250
	Total BRC			813
Napa	3400	Napa County Jail	IIJ	253
	Total BRC			253
Nevada	3455	Wayne Brown Detention Center	II	223
	Total BRC			223
Orange	3480	Orange County Men's Jail	IIJ	1,219
	3490	Intake Release Center	II	406
	3500	Orange County Women's Jail	II	275
	3520	James A. Musick Facilities	II	713
	3560	Theo Lacy	II	1,902
	3765	Santa Ana Police Facility	IIJ	224
	Total BRC			4,739
Placer	3780	Placer County Main Jail	II	472
	3805	Placer County Minimum Security	II	160
	Total BRC			632
Plumas	3880	Plumas County Jail	II	67
	Total BRC			67
Riverside	3910	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	II	994
	3920	Banning Correctional Facility	II	634
	3930	Southwest Detention Center	II	1,063
	3940	Blythe Jail	II	79
	3960	Indio Jail	II	237
	Total BRC			3,007
Sacramento	4070	Sacramento County Main Jail	II	2,380
	4080	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	II	1,505
	Total BRC			3,885
San Benito	4205	San Benito Adult Detention	II	124
	Total BRC			124
San Bernardino	4220	San Bernardino Detention Center	II	740
	4280	San Bernardino Co-Glen Helen	III	964
	4362	West Valley Detention Center	II	3,072
	Total BRC			4,776

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
San Diego	4381	San Diego Central Jail	II	944
	4400	Las Colinas Women's Detention	II	400
	4420	South Bay Regional Facility Chula Vista	II	390
	4430	George Bailey Detention Facility	II	1,373
	4435	East Mesa Detention Facility	III	344
	4436	East Mesa Private Jail	II	1,016
	4440	Vista Facility	II	820
	4480	Descanso Detention Facility	III	225
	4600	San Diego County Work Furlough	IV	128
Total BRC				5,640
San Francisco	4620	San Francisco County Jail #1	II	426
	4630	San Francisco County Jail #8	II	392
	4640	San Francisco County Jail #2	II	398
	4660	San Francisco County Jail #3	II	552
	4670	San Francisco County Jail #7	II	372
Total BRC				2,140
San Joaquin	4710	John J. Zunino Facility	II	708
	4720	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	II	582
Total BRC				1,290
San Luis Obispo	4800	San Luis Obispo County Jail	IIJ	394
	4801	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm	III	63
Total BRC				457
San Mateo	4880	San Mateo Men's Weekend Facility	III	16
	4885	Women's Honor Camp	III	30
	4890	Women's Correctional Center	II	83
	4900	Men's Correctional Center	III	260
	4910	Maguire Facility	II	688
Total BRC				1,077
Santa Barbara	5000	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	II	618
	5020	Santa Barbara Honor Farm	III	161
Total BRC				779

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Santa Clara	5120	Santa Clara County Main Jail	IIJ	1,157
	5140	Elmwood Rehabilitation Center	II	1,956
	5180	Women's Correctional Ctr. (Elmwood)	II	516
	5185	Women's Residential Center	IV	56
	5210	Mt View Work Furlough Facility	IV	285
Total BRC				3,970
Santa Cruz	5280	Santa Cruz County Jail	II	311
	5300	Santa Cruz Rountreelane Minimum	III	162
	5310	Santa Cruz Medium Security	III	96
	5320	Santa Cruz Blaine Women's Minimum	III	32
Total BRC				601
Shasta	5360	Shasta County Main Jail	II	381
	Total BRC			381
Sierra	5440	Sierra County Jail	II	14
	Total BRC			14
Siskiyou	5461	Siskiyou County Jail	II	90
	Total BRC			90
Solano	5480	Claybank Facility	II	379
	5510	Solano County Justice Center	II	705
	Total BRC			1,084
Sonoma	5641	Sonoma Main Adult Detention	II	696
	5660	Sonoma-North County Facility	II	533
	Total BRC			1,229
Stanislaus	5720	Stanislaus County Main Jail	II	318
	5730	Stanislaus County Public Safety Center	II	602
	5740	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	II	210
	Total BRC			1,130
Sutter	5780	Sutter County Jail	II	352
	Total BRC			352
Tehama	5800	Tehama County Jail	II	179
	Total BRC			179
Trinity	5820	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	II	53
	Total BRC			53
Tulare	5840	Tulare County Jail	II	264
	5850	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	II	674
	5865	Men's Correctional Facility	II	302
	Total BRC			1240
Tuolumne	5940	Tuolumne County Jail	II	149
	Total BRC			149

County	BOC #	Facility	Type	BRC
Ventura	5960	Ventura County Main Jail	II	412
	6000	Ventura Ojai Women's Facility	II	248
	6030	Ventura Co Work Furlough	IV	235
	6045	Todd Road Jail	II	782
	Total BRC			1,677
Yolo	6090	Monroe Detention Center	II	272
	6095	Leinberger Center	II	120
	Total BRC			392
Yuba	6120	Yuba County Jail	II	418
	Total BRC			418
Statewide BRC				73,558